

A REPLY TO CHINA

America Willing to Assume the Role of Mediator.

UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS

Imperial Government Must Show Its Good Faith.

SEVERAL OTHER STIPULATIONS

Peking Must Prove That It Has Not Countenanced the Boxer Outrages and That It Is Trying to Suppress Them—The Terms Not So Exacting as Those of France and Belief Prevailing That They Will Be Satisfactory—The Powers, However, May Not Regard It in the Same Light—Not Considered Proper at Present to Question Authenticity of the Appeal—President's Answer Telegraphed to Mr. Hay and Transmitted by Him to Minister Wu.

The appeal of the Emperor of China to the President of the United States for the services of this Government as a mediator between China and the powers has been granted by President McKinley, and his answer was transmitted yesterday afternoon by the Secretary of State to Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister. The acceptance is conditional, however, and the compliance with the conditions imposed will demonstrate whether the communication signed with the name of the Emperor is a genuine document. This is not meant to imply any doubts as to the good faith of the Chinese Government, but does constitute a test of the authority of the appeal.

The appeal was received by Minister Wu on Friday last, and was promptly presented to Secretary Hay. On Sunday Mr. Hay transmitted the appeal to President McKinley at Canton by telegraph with a draft of the answer which he deemed it wise for the President to make. Yesterday afternoon the endorsement of the President of the Secretary's answer was received at the White House over the direct wire from Canton, and Mr. Hay was notified. The text of the appeal and the President's answer will be made public by the State Department today.

Suggested by Mr. Wu. Minister Wu is responsible for the presentation of the appeal from China to which the Emperor's name is affixed. He made the suggestion that such an appeal be forwarded to Washington, basing his action on the declaration of principles prepared by Secretary Hay and transmitted to the American diplomatic representatives in Europe and Japan on July 2. His communication on the subject was, it is understood, addressed to the Tsung-li-Yamen or Foreign Office in Peking, and the fact that an answer was returned in the form of a petition from the Emperor convinces him, and leads to the belief among officials here that there has been no deception practiced.

The apparent lack of motive for deceit is something, the officials say, they cannot lose sight of in determining in their own minds whether or not the appeal is genuine. As it was presented by the Chinese diplomatic representatives at this Capital, it cannot be regarded by the Government as other than an official communication from his sovereign. For that reason the President and Secretary of State deemed it not only proper but necessary to view it seriously and there is nothing in the President's response to indicate that he has the slightest doubt as to its authenticity.

The Conditions Imposed.

Very little is known outside of the President's cottage at Canton and the State Department of the extent of the mediation which the President is willing to offer to bring peace to China, but information of the general character of the answer was obtained yesterday. The President agrees to use his efforts with the other powers to induce them to arrange a settlement of the Chinese troubles that will be satisfactory to all concerned. But China must first furnish guarantees that she has been continuously giving or striving to give protection to the foreign Ministers and other foreigners in Peking; that she has not engaged in hostile acts against the allied forces; that foreigners throughout the Empire will be protected, and that she will use every endeavor to re-establish order. When knowledge that these things have taken place is at hand the President will be ready to proceed in his capacity as mediator.

A Times reporter is informed that the President's answer conforms largely to the declarations laid down by Secretary Hay in his circular telegram of July 3 to the United States representative in Europe and Japan. The concluding portions of that telegram fit in well with the understanding.

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VITAL POINTS OMITTED

Chinese Assurances Serve to Muddle the Situation.

Statements emanating from Imperial Sources Discredited Immediately—Counselor of the Chinese Legation in London, an Englishman, Receives a Telegram Stating That the Ministers are Safe—Hopes Somewhat Raised by the Announcement—Growing Belief That There Is Now a Dual Government at Peking, Each Issuing Edicts in Defense of the Other's Authority.

LONDON, July 24.—The renewed official Chinese assurance of the safety of the foreigners in Peking are still not regarded here as warranting their acceptance. Their vagueness and their omission of certain points that are considered indispensable continue to be urged against them, and in some quarters they are treated as rendering the situation more doubtful and hazier than ever.

A news agency this evening circulated a statement that it had received a telegram from Sir Halliday Macartney, Counselor of the Chinese Legation in London, saying: "The Peking legations are safe and about to proceed to Tientsin."

It is needless to remark how much further such a statement goes than those made by Minister Lo Feng-Luh, and it created more of a flutter than any Chinese assurance. Interviewers sought Sir Halliday, but failed to see him. They only obtained a verbal message through a servant that "Sir Halliday has received a telegram, and it was quite true that the legations were safe."

The story that they were going to Tientsin remains unexplained. There is no direct news from China. The Russian Colonel Volkov, at Tientsin, has transmitted to the Consul at Shanghai information received from a good Chinese source that the Ministers were alive on July 19. Against this there is a report from Nieuw-Chang that they were massacred on July 12.

Some of the Shanghai correspondents continue to warn the public to distrust all Chinese assurances and they declare that all the so-called imperial edicts will be repudiated later when it suits the purpose of their authors. In connection with this matter it is asserted in Shanghai that there is evidently a dual Government in Peking, each having free access to the world through channels.

Li Hung Chang remains very quietly in his temporary residence on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. None of the foreign officials or residents has visited him, and it is stated that the consuls, all of whom Sheng invited to luncheon to meet the Viceroy and celebrate the Emperor's birthday, declined the invitation. It is reported that although Li Hung Chang has been appointed Viceroy of Chi-li that post has not been vacated by Yu Lu.

PRESENTED BY MR. WU.

Secretary Hay Receives a Copy of the Latest Chinese Edict.

Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, called at the State Department yesterday and handed to Secretary Hay a copy of the imperial edict, the substance of which was called to the Department yesterday by Consul Fowler, at Chefoo. The edict was based on the first day of the sixth moon (July 17), transmitted by the Viceroy Ju Kun-yu on July 20, and received by Minister Wu on July 21. The text follows:

"The present conflict between China and the foreign powers had its origin in the long standing antagonism between the people and Christian missions. The subsequent fall of the Taku forts precipitated the meeting of force with force. The Imperial Government, having due regard to the importance of international intercourse, still refused to go so far as to interrupt the existing relations."

We have already repeatedly issued decrees providing for the protection of the foreign legations and also commanded the provincial authorities to protect missionaries. Inasmuch as there is still no cessation in the employment of force, foreign merchants and subjects residing in China who form a numerous body in the country, should be protected without distinction. "We hereby command all the Tartar generals and governors general and governors of provinces to look after the foreign merchants and missionaries living in the open ports, prefectures, departments, and districts under their respective jurisdiction, and to afford them due protection in accordance with treaty stipulations without fail. Last month we heard, with profound astonishment and regret, of the capture of the German Legation, the Legation of Mr. Akira, and the same fate befell the German Minister shortly afterward. The violent removal of the German Minister, whose residence at the Capital was necessary to the transaction of business between the two countries affected us very deeply.

"It is the duty of the authorities concerned to cause stringent orders for the speedy arrest and punishment of the murderers to be carried out. Since the commencement of the attack on Tientsin there are foreign subjects and missionaries who have, on account of local disturbances, suffered death or loss of property through no fault of their own. We hereby command the Governor of Peking and the Viceroy of Chi-li to cause investigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such cases except treason excepted, and to cause the offenders to be punished in accordance with the law. We hereby command the Governor of Peking and the Viceroy of Chi-li to cause investigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such cases except treason excepted, and to cause the offenders to be punished in accordance with the law. We hereby command the Governor of Peking and the Viceroy of Chi-li to cause investigations to be made by their respective subordinates of all such cases except treason excepted, and to cause the offenders to be punished in accordance with the law."

"Moreover local outlaws and rebellious subjects have of late given themselves up to burning, killing and plundering to the great disquiet of our loyal subjects. This is an utter defiance of law. We hereby command the said governors general and governors of provinces to look after the situation and to take such measures for the punishment of the offenders and restoration of order as the necessities of the case demand. We hereby command this our general edict, to be made known for the information of all it may concern. Respect this."

Mr. Wu declined to make any comment on the edict, saying merely that it spoke for itself.

81 to Harper's Ferry and Return.

By special train from B. & O. Station, 8:50 a. m. to Harper's Ferry, and return, 7 p. m. turning at 6:30 p. m. An interesting program has been arranged.

Prices on lumber now down at rock bottom at 6th and N. Y. ave.

RUSSIA'S MINISTER OF WAR

General Kourapatkin May Command the Allied Forces.

LONDON, July 24.—The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from a good source that General Kourapatkin, Minister of War, will probably be commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in China and the Far East, in which event he will presumably command the international forces.

COMMANDER OF THE ALLIES.

His Selection May Prove to Be a Serious Problem.

Despatches received here from Rear Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the American fleet in Asiatic waters, tell of views being exchanged between the foreign commanders at Tientsin and Taku in regard to the selection of a supreme commander of the allied forces in the campaign against Peking. There has apparently been some concern manifested among the commanders over the fact that several nations have on the ground officers of equal rank, thus complicating the situation and making embarrassing the chances of a selection of a commanding officer satisfactory to all.

No persons in the official position are more sensitive in regard to questions of precedence than military men, and the rule of seniority of rank is so hard and fast that the problem of selecting an officer to command the allied forces is a serious one. Admiral Remy telegraphed the Navy Department that he was going to Tientsin from Taku on Sunday, and his visit to the city on the Peiho is for the purpose of participating in the discussions of the foreign commanders over the selection of a leader. Admiral Remy has been instructed as to his course in the conference at Tientsin.

On account of the small number of American troops on Chinese soil, he is not to insist that the commander-in-chief of the Peking expeditionary force shall be an American. At the same time he is to insist that the selection be made on the ground of fitness and not with entire reference to high rank and the predominance of any one nation in the number of troops in China. In other words, the United States Government directs Admiral Remy to point out that the rule of common sense and not the rule of military precedence or the numerical precedence should apply in the matter. It is the policy of this Government to discourage the attempt of any nation having troops on Chinese soil to endeavor to secure the honor and advantage of military leadership by sending to Tientsin an officer of higher rank than has been assigned to the duty by any other nation concerned, or to give any nation the right to insist that because its forces are larger numerically than any other nation one of its officers should be in supreme command.

Were this policy not to apply it would be an easy matter for a nation having a comparatively small force in China to send an officer of the highest rank in the armies of the world to command the allies or for a nation numerically superior in its military representation to designate as supreme commander an officer not fitted to conduct such an important campaign. The dangers of these things are patent to the Government.

On high authority it may be stated that if the commanders at Tientsin get into a controversy the United States will appeal to the powers to take the matter out of the hands of their military and naval chiefs in China and settle the question of command among themselves. Should discussions at Tientsin threaten to cause further delay in the advance on Peking, the United States will suggest to the powers that an international conference be held in some capital to dispose of the controversy in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

ORDERED BACK TO CHINA.

Austrian Minister at Peking, Home on Leave, to Return.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is understood that the Emperor has requested Baron von Whitbourn, Austrian Minister at Peking, who left China before the Boxer trouble became dangerous to immediately return to his post on board one of the warships now preparing to go to China. The Minister has accordingly gone to Poland to board the warship.

ST. PETERSBURG SILENT.

Russian Officials Say They Have Nothing Authentic From Peking.

LONDON, July 24.—The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that he tried on Saturday to ascertain the opinion of the Russian Government on the situation in Peking. He was informed that no authentic information had been received; nothing, indeed, which the officials could be sure of. He was, however, inclined to believe that some of the foreign Ministers might still be alive.

The Russian Government, instead of forbidding the Chinese Legation to use cipher in the transmission of its message, as Germany has done, insists that all the legations' telegraphic correspondence shall pass through the Foreign Office.

CONSIDERS IT AUTHENTIC.

Belgium Officially Declares Her Envoy in Peking Safe.

BRUSSELS, July 23.—M. De Pauw, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today received a cable despatch dated July 23, from M. de Carrière de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Peking, who is now in Shanghai, saying: "I have just seen Li Hung Chang, who absolutely assured me that the Ministers were safe and promised to obtain direct communication with M. Jooste, the Belgian representative in Peking in the absence of Baron de Vinck, the Belgian Minister."

Upon receipt of this message the Cabinet officially announced that M. Jooste was safe.

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FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Preparations for Sending Troops to China Continue.

Plans of the War Department Not Affected by Recent Developments—Ordnance Material Forwarded for Use in the East—Chinese Arrival at Taku Anxiously Awaited.

The developments of the past week in the Chinese situation have had no effect on the preparations by the War Department for placing a large military expedition in China. The assurances from Chinese officials of the efforts of the Chinese Government to protect foreigners and the request through Minister Wu for mediation by the United States have not altered the determination of this Government to send troops to China as rapidly as possible.

The Secretary of War continues to prepare for a long, active campaign, and instead of curtailing the number of troops nearly every day sees the expedition enlarged in some way. On Saturday it was increased by ordering the First Infantry from Cuba for Chinese service. Orders have now been issued for Williams' battery of the Second Artillery, to leave for San Francisco as soon as possible, where it will embark for Nagasaki. There have been several conferences between the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau and the Secretary of War in regard to the supply of ammunition and ordnance material. It was decided several days ago to enquire of the chief ordnance officer at Manila what his supply of ammunition of all kinds was. Yesterday a reply was received, but has not been made public.

Bids were opened yesterday afternoon for large quantities of armor piercing projectiles, cast iron shell, and cartridges for large calibre guns. These are for home defense, however, and will not be delivered to the Government for several months to come. The total expenditure under these orders will be in the neighborhood of two million dollars. Meanwhile other ordnance material is being gradually purchased for Chinese service. It is certain that several additional batteries of 3.2-inch guns will be sent from Manila to Taku.

Quartermaster General Ludington has been kept busy for several days past making arrangements to properly equip the soldiers with winter outfits. Colonel Patten has already given orders to double the quantity of winter clothing, blankets, and tents, as the original orders contemplated a force of but 5,000 men. Now orders are being given on a basis of an expedition of 12,000. About two thousand Sibley stoves have been ordered shipped to Nagasaki and transferred from there to Taku. This is a remarkably simple invention. It is made of sheet iron and when in use is like an inverted cone. It was first used before the civil war, being placed in the Sibley conical tents. Although made for wood, Colonel Patten has just had a test made of its usefulness for burning coal. It was discovered that Japanese soft coal could be burned without any difficulty and specially made grates will be manufactured and fitted to each stove.

While these preparations are going on without any reserve, plans for the operations of the expedition are but little discussed at the War Department. Secretary Root is anxiously waiting the arrival of General Chaffee at Taku before planning for any forward movement. The War Department has been unable to get any information from its military officers at Tientsin, and though several efforts have been made to communicate with the commanding officer of the Ninth Infantry all have failed. First a despatch was sent to Colonel Liscum. The first news from his regiment was that he had been killed. This was sent by Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge in a particular lot of cases. Since then half a dozen despatches have been sent to Colonel Coolidge, but there has not been one reply.

Secretary Root said yesterday that he was unable to account for this failure to hear from the officers of the Ninth Infantry, but supposed that it would be difficult to get messages through the lines held by men of different nationalities. That this condition will not continue after the arrival of General Chaffee Secretary Root has decided.

The Chinese despatch said that quick relief was necessary to prevent a general massacre. It is contended, therefore, that if the Tsungh-tai are authentic the Conger message must also be genuine, as it calls for help and says the British Legation, where all the foreigners were assembled, was being continually bombarded. The date on which the Tsungh-tai despatches arrived at the British Legation as being quiet is the same as that given by the Chinese officials as the date of the Conger despatch.

It is reasonable to suppose, say those who adhere to the theory that the Tsungh-tai message shows that the telegram signed Conger was genuine, that the Chinese Government did transmit a late message from Mr. Conger in good faith not knowing the contents. Surely, they say, the Chinese Government would not have sent a message calling for help and representing a terrible condition of affairs in Peking if it were not protecting or seeking to protect the foreigners.

The Tsungh-tai message, if genuine, seems to show that the rebel prince wants to keep the international relief column away from the capital as long as possible while the "Conger message" purporting to have been transmitted by the Tsungh-tai-Yamen would have the effect of expediting the measures for relief. At any rate it is held the Tsungh-tai message and the Conger message show that the Chinese are divided, and the best method of dealing with the troubles and indicating that this Government believes that the Chinese Government is seeking to protect the foreigners while the Tsungh-tai desires to kill them.

METHODISTS AT SHANGHAI.

Missionaries From the Interior Have Nearly All Arrived There.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 23.—A letter received today by the board of missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, from Mrs. Allen and Parker, who are in Shanghai, and who wrote under date of June 29, announces that nearly all the missionaries of that Church are safe in Shanghai, having come in from the interior as directed. Allen and Parker write that all of the Government authorities of Shanghai had assured the missionaries of their sympathy and protection in the event of trouble occurring.

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EMPIRE MUST BE PRESERVED.

Li Hung Chang Says Powers Should Be Conservative.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The "World's" correspondent in Shanghai cables an interview he had with Li Hung Chang, who said: "The members of the legations are still alive, but an advance of the allied troops upon Peking would probably be the death herald of every white man in Peking. 'Then the conservative element would be overpowered by the radicals. 'The causes of the present situation were the lack of backbone and a wrong policy on the part of the Chinese Government, while the drastic measures of the foreign powers aggravated the situation. We thank the Americans for their friendship, which we have always appreciated, and which Kempf for his justice and forbearance in refusing to join in the bombardment of the Taku forts."

"We are trusting America to stand by the integrity of the Chinese Empire. 'I will say that if the powers do attempt to partition China, then the southern and central provinces, which are now peaceful, will no longer be neutral, but all the Chinese of all classes will fight the foreigners with every means in their power. 'With a strong hand to fight for the policy of the integrity of the Empire it can be maintained, and efficient reforms can be made."

PRINCE TUAN'S MESSAGE.

Its Disagreement With the Conger Despatch Evidence of Deceit.

Evidence to the effect that there was duplicity in the forwarding of the alleged message from Minister Conger, dated July 18, in response to the queries of Secretary Root, was shown yesterday by a despatch alleged to have been sent forth by Prince Tuan, in which the latter denies the contents of the Conger message.

The bulletin which follows was given out by the State Department yesterday afternoon: "The State Department today received a despatch from Mr. Goodnow, the Consul General at Shanghai, dated today, saying that 'Prince Tuan, who is an officer of the Tsungh-tai-Yamen saw all the ministers on the 18th, that none were injured, and that no attack was at that time being made. 'He does not say to whom the despatch of Prince Tuan was addressed; and it is a certain extent at variance with the despatch of Mr. Conger of that date, describing the legations as being under fire at that time. 'Those who have suspected the Conger message as being an old despatch with the date changed are now certain that their doubts were well founded. 'There remain but two arguments,' said a State Department official, in speaking of the message. 'Either the Conger despatch was an old one which had been dated by the Tsungh-tai-Yamen, or Prince Tuan is a prince of fabricators. The alleged Conger message distinctly states, under date of July 18, that the British Legation were all safe on July 18, and that shell and shot only immediately after the massacre. Thereupon Prince Tuan bluntly wires that the ministers in Peking were all safe on July 18, and that no attack was at that time being made. There is something fishy about the whole transaction which makes one positive that the Conger despatch was an old one. 'Prince Tuan is the leader of the anti-foreign party in China and is supposed to be the commander of the revolting troops and Boxers who have been attacking the legations. His only apparent object in sending such a message, taking it for granted that he is the leader of the revolt, would be to deceive the powers as to the situation in Peking and thus induce them to delay the advance of their troops on the capital. The fact that Mr. Goodnow states without qualification that the despatch came from Prince Tuan is the only thing that induces the officials here to give it any consideration whatever. Mr. Goodnow's good judgment in the present troubles having been demonstrated on several occasions."

One of the opinions expressed at the State Department is that the name "Tuan" should read "Yuen," the Governor of Shan-tung province, from whom most of the news purporting to come from Peking has been received. Yuen, however, is not a prince, while Tuan is.

Another theory seeks to use the Tsungh-tai message as confirmation of the message signed Conger. In the Tsungh-tai message Tuan is the head and first of the revolting troops and Boxers, his only object in sending the message, it is argued, would be to give the allied troops the impression that the situation of the Ministers was not serious and a quick movement on Peking not necessary.

The Conger despatch said that quick relief was necessary to prevent a general massacre. It is contended, therefore, that if the Tsungh-tai are authentic the Conger message must also be genuine, as it calls for help and says the British Legation, where all the foreigners were assembled, was being continually bombarded. The date on which the Tsungh-tai despatches arrived at the British Legation as being quiet is the same as that given by the Chinese officials as the date of the Conger despatch.

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POINTS TOWARD YOUTSEY

New and Sensational Evidence at Cabel Powers' Trial.

Witness Ricketts Brings Out Some Damaging Evidence Against the Suspect—Negro Testifies to Seeing Him Dash Through the Entrance Immediately After the Shooting.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., July 23.—In the Powers trial today the testimony was mainly cumulative and corroborative as to Powers organizing the mountain army and as to the spot where Goebel fell, but Lieutenant John Ricketts, of John Powers' military company from Harboursville, gave some entirely new and sensational facts, especially as to Henry Yousey, Ricketts said:

"I went to Frankfort with my company with the special train carrying the mountain men that reached there January 25. I remained in Frankfort till February 2, making my headquarters in the agricultural office with some of my company. 'On January 25 Henry Yousey came into our office and started to talk to me about hunting. We both sat on a table and other men were in the room. He said the only way to settle the contest was to put Goebel out of the way, and said it could be done from the executive building and that the man who did the shooting could pass out of the building through the basement and never be seen; that his job depended on the contest, and that he had \$100 of his own money, and the man who would put Goebel out of the way, and twelve others wanted him out of the way as badly as he (Yousey)."

"Later I told Milt Crosby what Yousey had said. On the morning of January 30 about thirty minutes before the shooting, Yousey came to the agricultural office again and said: 'About twenty-five of you follow me.'"

"Twelve or fifteen of us did follow him across to the executive building and into the hallway near the side door to the Secretary of State's office. He then said: 'All of you stand here for a few minutes. Something is going to happen and a man will come out among you, and all of you can walk out together.' Yousey walked on down the hall and I did not see where he went, for I turned at once and went out the door and over to a boarding house in Clinton Street. While there the shots were fired and Green Golden and four or five who had gone with me returned to the stationhouse. Soldiers came from the arsenal in twenty or twenty-five minutes. R. E. Combs, a Court of Appeals stenographer, said he was in the lobby of the house on January 25 and 26, and saw it crowded with mountain men wearing badges. One of the men said:

"We ought not to wear these badges, it will be too easy to pick us out. 'Never mind,' answered another, 'we will be picking them out presently.' "On cross-examination ex-Governor Brown asked if Combs had not seen armed men earlier in January in Frankfort, swaggering, drunken, and threatening. The prosecution objected. This led up to an exciting colloquy between Judge Cantrill and Brown, the former stating that Brown was continually making political speeches to the jury. Brown was plainly angry and the listeners were worked up to high pitch, believing the judge would lose Brown.

This afternoon Col. David Murray, Assistant State Attorney, disclosed a letter he found in his office from Powers to Adjutant General Collier, dated January 22, which was read to the jury, as follows:

"Dear Sir: There are two companies up here that refuse to come out unless called out according to regulations. We must have these men and guns. We have undertaken a serious matter, making necessary instructions, as we must have them with us by Wednesday night. We will be there with 1,200 men or more Thursday morning. CALDER AND JOHN L. POWERS."

He also read another letter from Col. Cantrill to Col. Murray, dated January 23, for specific orders in advance before he would consent to bring his regiment to Frankfort on a mere telegraphic order to come.

W. P. Reeder, a Knox County farmer, said he saw Charles Finley about January 21, and Finley told him the big crowd was going to Frankfort.

"What are you going to do?" asked Reeder. "We may have a fight," said Finley. "Will Goebel be killed?" "I would not be surprised," answered Finley. "When will it take place?" asked Reeder. "In about five days," answered Finley. Reeder said he told his wife, son, and several others about this conversation, and would not let his son go to Frankfort on that account.

Wade Watta, a negro porter in the executive building, said he heard some one run down the steps near the Secretary of State's office into the basement a few seconds after the shooting and an instant later Henry Yousey opened his door, looking from the barber shop to the street, and ran through the shop holding something under his coat, and saying: "My God, did you hear those shots? What is it all about?"

Yousey then ran out the back entrance without waiting for an answer.

MR. HAY GOES TO OHIO.

May Visit the President at Canton Before He Returns.

Secretary Hay left Washington at 7.29 o'clock last night for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hay's mother, Mrs. Julia Stone, who died there on Saturday. He has been asked by the President to visit him at Canton if it is convenient.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Arrived out: Rotterdam at Rotterdam; Memel, London, Genoa, Liverpool, Arrived out: Hamburg, Bremen, Genoa, New York, Genoa, August Victoria, from New York at Bergen.

Cumberland Quarantine Ends.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 23.—Smallpox has been stamped out of South Cumberland. The quarantine on the last house was lifted today.

B. & O. Week-End Country Excursions.

Tickets all Saturdays and Sundays, for return call Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charlottesville, Frederick, Annapolis, and intermediate points.

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